Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 72 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, March 6, 1794. [Whole No. 530.]

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth,
(Rappahannock River, Virginia)
THE SCHOONER

Friendship,
HENRY MACNAMARA, Master,
Will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at John Waln's Wharf, or to
Emanuel Walker.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.
March 5. 3twfs

For SALE,
The SCHOONER

NEPTUNE
(Lying at Morton's Wharf)
She is a good ſtrong veſſel, burthen about 500 barrels, and ſails remarkably faſt. Inventory may be ſeen on board, or at the Store of the Subſcribers.
Wharton & Lewis.
Feb. 28, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,
The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter;
Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
Wharton & Lewis.
Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

A Slitter of Iron
WANTED.
A MAN well ſkilled in rolling and ſlitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE,
No. 50, High-Street,
(Price One Dollar)
The Gentleman's
Pocket Library.
CONTAINING,
1. The Principles of Politeneſs.
2. The Economy of Human Life.
3. Rochefoucauld's Moral Reflexions.
4. Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.
5. The Polite Philoſopher.
6. The way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin.
7. Select Sentences.
8. Detached Sentences.
9. Old Italian, Spaniſh and Engliſh Proverbs.
10. A Tablet of Memory.
March 3. 4t

* AVIS.
LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.
A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)
Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.
JH. FAUCHET.
The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8t

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.
GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price Twenty Cents)
By Mathew Carey,
No. 118, Market-Street,
Love in a Village,
A COMIC OPERA,
As performed at the NEW THEATRE, Cheſnut-Street.
Feb. 28. 3t

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Ground Plan
OF THE
City Philadelphia,
AND ITS ENVIRONS:
Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.
THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.
A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.
The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.
Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.
Feb. 28. 2awtf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.
CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.
P.S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,
Fire Buckets
Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.
March 4. dtf

WANTED,
A Man Servant,
Who is acquainted with the common duties about a houſe. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.
Enquire of the Printer.
March 4. dtf

Exhibition of Artificial
Chineſe Fire-Works,
Without powder, ſmell, or ſmoke.
MR. STUVER returns his ſincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the firſt door weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. Tickets for grown perſons 11d. and for children 6d.
Select parties conſiſting of ten or more perſons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.
VIVAT RESPUBLICA.
March 4. *4t

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,
The Houſe N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground
On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.
THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.
March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.
January 30.
In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.
Speech of Mr. Madiſon.
[CONTINUED.]

If it were neceſſary to inveſtigate the full amount of re-exportations, ſeveral articles might have been added to the liſt, ſuch as Whale-Oil, Ginſeng, Flax-Seed, &c.

Nor would it be unfair, perhaps, to include the primitive value of the articles, re-exported in the new forms given to them by art. A great proportion of what is ſent from the United States to Great-Britain, in a rude ſtate, it worked into articles of merchandize, and exported in the courſe of trade. Take, for example, the two articles of Pot and Pearl Aſhes, and Indigo.

The amount of the export of the former to Great-Britain, is ſtated at 747,078 dollars; of which, if no part is re-exported in its unaltered ſtate, the whole enters into Britiſh manufactures. Suppoſing one third of theſe particular manufactures, to be exported which appears to be nearly the general proportion, the value of Pot and Pearl Aſhes re-exported, is 249,026 dollars.

The indigo uſed in Great Britain has appeared to be 379,064 dollars. One third of which re-exported as an ingredient in manufactures, is 126,254 1-2 dollars. Theſe two items alone amount to 375,380 2-3 dollars, and with many others might be added to the maſs of re-exportations. But they are ſtated rather to throw light on the general character of our trade with Great Britain, than to be relied on in the preſent caſe, which has been ſufficiently elucidated by more direct and ſimple views of it.

Mr. M. proceeded to apply the calculations he had made, to the queſtion diſcuſſed by Mr. Smith, in relation to the comparative importance of the French and Britiſh markets to the productions of the United States.

By deducting the 3,501,067 dollars, re-exported, from the 6,651,429 dollars, imported into Great Britain, he reduced her actual conſumption to 3,150,362 dollars, to which adding the 1,805,744 exported to the Weſt-India market, the whole Britiſh conſumption ſtands at no more than 4,956,106 dollars. On comparing this with the exports to the French dominions (who re-export none of any conſequence) to wit, 4,424,336, the ſubject took a very different aſpect from that which had been given to it.

But there was, Mr. M. obſerved, a circumſtance of the utmoſt importance to a fair view of this queſtion, which had been wholly overlooked by the gentleman from South-Carolina, and which cut up his calculations by the roots.

The re-exportations from G. Britain, were not only to be ſubtracted from the conſumption of G. Britain, but in a great degree being made to France, were *to be added to the value of her market* to the agriculture and commerce of the United States.

The re-exportations from G. Britain to France, could not be accurately fixed by any documents to be had here. In general, they were known to be great. He would, he ſaid, confine himſelf to the two articles of Tobacco and Flour, of which he eſtimated the amounts as follows:

The tobacco exported from the United States, appears to be about 100,000 hhds. It is valued in the return of our exports at 4,349,567 dollars.

It is known that France conſumes about 1-4 of the whole quantity exported, that is, 1,087.392 dollars. It appears, by the return of our exports, that the *direct* exports of this article to France, ſtands at 384,642 dollars. The *indirect* ſupplies

ben to France, not appearing in the returns of our exports, and to be added to them, is 702,750 dollars.

Of the Flour and Grain ſent to Great-Britain, allowing, as above ſtated, 1-4 to have been there conſumed, which is probably beyond the truth, the re-exportation amounted to 815,880 dollars. It is well underſtood, that France was the market where theſe articles were finally conſumed. The account may now be ſtated.

To the French Market directly exported for conſumption,	*Dollars.* 4,424,336
Tobacco indirectly expxorted for do.	702,705
Wheat and Flour indirectly exported for do.	815,800
Total of French conſumption,	5,942,921
Total of Britiſh do.	4,956,106
Exceſs of French conſumption	986,115

Thus it appears, without taking into the account the other articles re-exported to France, that the market of that country for our exports, was worth to the United States nearly a million more than the market of Great Britain, and yet the gentleman from South Carolina had repreſented the Britiſh market as exceeding the French in the annual amount of between three and four millions; and had pronounced, without heſitation that G. Britain in reference to our productions, was *a more important cuſtomer* than France almoſt in the *ratio of two to one.*

Mr. M. returning to the Secretary's report ſaid, he hoped after what had been ſhewn, it would be needleſs to trouble the committee, with further remarks on the ſubject. In diſmiſſing it however, he could not do juſtice to his own impreſſions, without declaring his entire confidence, that the report would be regarded by all diſcerning and unprejudiced judges, as one of the many monuments which its author had left behind him, of the zeal, the talents, and the patriotiſm with which he had diſcharged the duties of his ſtation; and that he had carried with him into retirement, a purity, both in his public and private name, which nothing that could be ſaid within or without the walls of Congreſs, could tarniſh.

Having gone thro' the particular obſervations into which he had been led by the attack made on the report of the Secretary of State before the committee, he ſhould proceed to a more general view of what had been urged by the opponents of the reſolutions he had introduced.

Among other things it had been alledged in the latter ſtage of the debate, that the friends of the reſolutions had involved themſelves in inconſiſtency, by ſhifting the ground of argument from commercial to political conſiderations. In anſwer to this charge, he remarked, that if in any inſtance of his public life he was free from the charge of inconſiſtency, it was on the ſubject of vindicating our national intereſts, againſt the policy of Great Britain towards us: that in all the public ſtations with which he had been honored ſince the peace, and on every occaſion which had occurred, his conduct had been marked by an adherence to this principle: that if in the firſt arguments ſupporting them, he had dwelt chiefly on commercial topics, it would be recollected that he kept the door open for political ones, if the turn of the diſcuſſions ſhould require them: that he had forborne to enlarge on the political ſides of the queſtion, becauſe he thought it defenſible on commercial grounds, and was willing to meet it on thoſe grounds, becauſe he did not wiſh to mingle unneceſſarily, irritating ideas in the diſcuſſion, and becauſe he had ſuppoſed that every thing relating to the treaty of peace, the Indians, the Algerines, the ſpoliations &c. were ſufficiently imprinted on every mind, and would have all the effects they ought to have, without being particularly enforced.

Whilſt he could thus repel the charge of inconſiſtency brought againſt himſelf; it muſt be evident he thought, how much room there was for retorting the charge. In the early ſtages of the diſcuſſion, there ſeemed but one ſentiment as to the conduct of Great Britain, at leaſt in a political view; the difference turned on the queſtion, whether we could or ought to counteract her conduct. In the latter ſtages of the diſcuſſion, palliations if not juſtifications had been multiplied and labored; not only with reſpect to her commercial policy, but with reſpect to the detention of the poſts, the Indians, the Algerines, and even the ſpoliations of our neutral commerce; on the unlawfulneſs of which our executive had grounded the remonſtrance and demand of indemnification lying on the table.

In addition to this, he ſtated the inconſiſtency between thoſe who maintained and thoſe who rejected the theory of leaving commerce perfectly free; the inconſiſtency of rejecting this theory, and yet refuſing to meet reſtrictions on one ſide, with reſtrictions on the other; the inconſiſtency of condemning a commercial diſcrimination between nations, as contrary to the wiſe example of G. Britain, and claiming for G. Britain the credit of making ſuch diſcriminations in favor of the United States: The inconſiſtency of predicting that the meaſure would deſtroy the revenue, and inſiſting that the dutied articles would continue to be imported from the ſame ſource thro' more expenſive channels: The inconſiſtency of exclaiming againſt topics and remarks which may awaken the paſſions, and endeavouring themſelves to alarm our fears; of exhorting the committee to conſult its judgment alone, and ſubſtituting for argument continued addreſſes to the imagination.

Particular pains, he remarked, had been taken to exhibit a picture of our national proſperity, which might flatter our wiſhes, and forbid experiments. It was readily admitted, he ſaid, that there were many features in the face of our affairs, which were proper themes of mutual congratulation, whether compared with the ſituation of other countries, or with our own, under other circumſtances. And it gave him much pleaſure to add, that the degree of proſperity we enjoyed, tho' not to be excluſively credited to the change of our federal government, or to particular meaſures under it, according to the exaggerations of ſome, was yet ſo far, and ſo evidently the fruit of that change, as to do honor to the people of America in adopting it. He mentioned two innovations making part of the conſtitution, which muſt alone, have had a powerful effect in meliorating the condition of this country, to wit: The prohibition of paper money or other violations of contracts, and the abolition of incoherent and rival regulations of trade, among the ſeveral ſtates. But notwithſtanding the flouriſhing ſtate of our affairs, when viewed under certain aſpects, it was equally certain that there were others, which ſuggeſted very different reflections.

(Speech to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, March 3.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee to whom was referred the reſolution of the Houſe, authorizing the Preſident of the United States to negociate (if neceſſary) a loan of one million of dollars, brought in a bill purſuant to that reſolution.

Mr. Tracy of the committee on the Poſt-Office law, brought in a bill purſuant to the report of the committee of the whole, which had been agreed to by the Houſe—This bill was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole houſe on Friday next—Interim to be printed for the uſe of the members.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating an extract of a letter from Mr. Short; and copies of two letters from the Miniſter of the United States at Liſbon.

A petition was read from the manufacturers and dealers in articles fabricated from bar-iron, praying that the duty on imported bar-iron may be repealed—referred to a committee.

Several other petitions were read and referred.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on ſundry petitions which had been referred to him—The letter encloſing this report ſuggeſts to the Houſe, whether it would not be expedient to place the buſineſs of reporting on petitions in ſome other channel, as the preſſure of his official duties in addition to the extra buſineſs in conſequence of the enquiry into the Treaſury Department, will not permit him to pay that ſeaſonable and prompt attention to theſe petitions which the parties expect and have a juſt claim to.

It being moved to read the confidential communications juſt received from the Preſident—the galleries were cleared—at 2 o'clock the doors were again opened—when,

Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions were called upon; after ſome converſation it was moved to poſtpone the conſideration of them to this day fortnight. Negatived 44 to 36. A poſtponement till next Monday was carried without a diviſion.

A bill providing for the payment of an inſtalment due the bank was reported.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill appropriating a ſum of money for defraying the expences of foreign negociation.

A reſolution paſſed requeſting the Preſident to lay before this houſe the amount of monies expended in making preſents to the Creeks, and Cherokees ſince the treaty made at New-York; alſo the expences of that treaty.

The report of the committee relative to lands formerly in the ſtate of North-Carolina, but ſince ceded to the Indians was taken up in committee, and, after ſome time ſpent in diſcuſſion, progreſs was reported. The houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, March 4.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had approved and ſigned the act in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint—alſo that the Senate have paſſed the bill providing for the remiſſion of the foreign tonnage duty on ſundry French veſſels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the paſt Summer.

The houſe then took into conſideration the amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, which has been paſſed by the Senate—this amendment is as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign ſtate."

To this amendment Mr. Boudinot propoſed an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the principle by conditioning that the ſtates ſhould make proviſion for the attainment of Juſtice in the State Courts—This amendment was negatived—only ſeven ayes appearing on calling the yeas and nays.

The queſtion then was on the third reading of the original amendment—this after ſome remarks by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Scott, Mr. Dexter and Mr. Murray—the two laſt in favor, the two firſt in oppoſition to the amendment, was carried in the affirmative—it was accordingly read the third time.

On the queſtion, will the Houſe concur with the Senate, it was determined in the affirmative, the yeas and nays being as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Baily, Baldwin, Blount, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claiborne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Coles, Dawſon, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Findley, Foſter, Gilbert, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Harriſon, Heath, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Hollen, Hunter, Irvine, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, Malbone, M'Dowel, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Murray, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Parker, Preſton, Rutherford, Sedgwick, Sherburne, Smilie, J. Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Treadwell, Trumbull, V. Alen, V. Cortlandt, V. Gaaſbeck, Venable, P. Wadſworth, Walker, Watts, Williams, Wingate, Winn, Winſton—81.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Beatty, Boudinot, Fitzſimons, Hancock, Hindman, Pickens, Scott, Talbot, Ward—9.

A bill to authorize the Preſident of the United States, to borrow one million of dollars at 5 per cent. was twice read—and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The report on the eſtimate of appropriations, for the ſervices of the year 1794, ſo far as reſpects the War Department, was taken up in committee of the whole—agreed to—and a bill ordered to be brought in. Adjourned.

Wedneſday, March 5.

The loan bill was paſſed this day.

Sundry petitions were read from perſons in different branches of manufactures, as Hatters, &c. praying that enhanced duties may be laid on imported articles of like fabric with thoſe they manufacture—Referred to the committee already appointed on ſimilar petitions.

Mr. Dearborn called up the report of a ſelect committee on the expediency of erecting a light-houſe on Seguin in the Diſtrict of Maine—this was read the firſt time, and is in favor of the meaſure—the report was adopted, and a bill ordered.

A bill to provide a naval armament was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the report relative to placing the ports and harbors of the United States in a poſture of defence—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—The report was read—it ſtates that the following ports and harbors ought to be put in a ſtate of defence, to wit—Portland in Maine—Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire; Cape-Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts; Newport, R. Iſland; New-London, (Connecticut) New-York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, North-Carolina; Ocracoke Inlet, Charleſton, South-Carolina; Savannah, Georgia.—The fortifications to be of a nature to defend the ſeveral ports and harbors againſt ſurprize by naval armaments; that the ſeveral places to be fortified be garriſoned by troops in the pay of the United States.

From the eſtimates it appears that the ſums neceſſary to erect the fortifications amount to - - *Dolls. Cts.* 76,053 25

That 200 Cannon will be neceſſary, which with their carriages, &c. amount to 96,645

Dolls. 172,698 52

The annual expences of the Troops neceſſary to garriſon the ſeveral fortifications including pay, ſubſiſtence, &c. - - - 90,349 25

The committee ſtate, that in their opinion the ſecurity of the United States, renders it neceſſary to provide the cannon, whether the fortifications ſhould be erected or not—The report goes on to ſtate the expenſe which would probably be incurred at the ſeveral places mentioned—the aggregate of which is as above ſtated.

Mr. Fitzſimons who was on the ſelect committee, obſerved that it muſt appear to the committee of the whole, that the report was ſubſtantially a recommendatory buſineſs—the carrying of which, into execution muſt eventually depend on various circumſtances—all that Congreſs can do, he added, was to vote a ſum of money—and leave the execution of the plan to the diſcretion of the Preſident of the United States, to be completed in ſuch manner as he may find expedient—the committee went through the report—ſome alterations were made by encreaſing the number of places to be fortified, and diminiſhing the number of cannon in others—ſo that the aggregate of the expence remains the ſame.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved ſundry reſolutions for carrying the report into effect—theſe were ſeverally put, and agreed to.

The committee then roſe and the Chairman reported the amendments and reſolutions to the houſe.

The amendments were to inſert Penobſcot; Machias; Newbury-Port; Annapolis; George-Town, South-Carolina; as places to be fortified—The ſeveral amendments and reſolutions were adopted by the Houſe—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

The committee on that part of the Preſident's meſſage relating to arms and military ſtores—brought in a report, which ſtates the ſeveral additions and augmentations neceſſary—Two additional arſenals—a national armoury—5000 ſtands of arms—gun-powder, &c. are ſpecified—this report was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith reported a bill making further proviſion to defray the expence attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations—this was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States communicating ſundry documents and papers laid before him by the Secretary of State, relative to ſpoliations on the commerce of the United States—The communications were read.

The detail of the Secretary of State exhibited a deplorable ſtatement of the loſſes and vexatious interruptions of our commerce and navigation by the cruiſers of the belligerent powers—This communication was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

We are informed from good authority, that a houſe in this town has received and depoſited in the Bank of Maryland and office of diſcount and depoſit, *twenty-one* dray-loads of *ſpecie!* amounting to an immenſe ſum.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

From the laſt PARIS *Edition of the* ENCYCLOPEDIE, *publiſhed by order of the National Convention*—1793.

PHILOSOPHY. Literally, the love of wiſdom—divided into *Natural* and *Moral*. *Moral Philoſophy* teacheth the relations and duties of moral agents. Men, are all born *equal*:—and their end is *equal*:—alike weak and helpleſs at their birth; and, when they fall into the grave—the chamber of *Eternal Sleep*—they are alike, motionleſs, and tending to diſſolution.—The houſe prepared for all the Lving, receives the king and the beggar; where they both rot like an oak-ſtump, or a horſe-t—d. The idea of an etherial ſpark, or ſpiritual part, which was formerly ſuppoſed by enthuſiaſts immortally to partake of happineſs or pain in a future exiſtence, has been totally reprobated by the *fort eſprits*; moral goodneſs or turpitude, as it may affect a man's condition after death, is, therefore, a mere chimera; invented by deſigning prieſts, and ought forever to be baniſhed from genuine depurated theology. Theſe bugbears have never had any tendency but to make ſlaves and cowards:—Slaves, to ſacerdotal and regal craft;—ever too puſillanimous, to attempt bold atchievments; ſuch as murders, aſſaſſinations, and robberies:—but, thanks to the illumiuations of modern genius, and French Philoſophy! This deluſion, and all theſe checks have vaniſhed, like a miſt before the rays of Sol.

From the *equality*, which nature has eſtabliſhed in the manner of coming into the world, as well as of going out of it, the ſtrongeſt reaſon is inferred, that ſhe intended all men ſhould be equal while in it. All thoſe differences, by which one man is rich, and another is poor; one man hath houſes and lands, and another hath none; one man hath breeches, and another is obliged to go without, are of courſe owing to the tyranny of accident, cuſtom. or ſome of the occult qualities of Ariſtotle. Nothing can be clearer than that all thoſe differences are repugnant to natural equality—and, as liberty of choice and action, is as much a part of the *droits d'Homme*, as equality, there is a ſtrong propenſity in nature to reſtore the original equilibrium:—And, woe to thoſe, who ſhall oppoſe the glorious revolution!

The *Sans Culottes*, or diſciples of the Pariſian School, have now ſpread themſelves all over France; properly equipped with great guns and ſmall; with poignards, and ſcymetars, and guillotines of all dimenſions, to propagate the doctrines of *Liberty* and *Equality*. They teach every where, and enforce it too, by actions, that, the belief in an All-Mighty, and All-Juſt Creator and Ruler, is a ridiculous fable;—that, if a Sans Culotte, hath an appetite for a new wife, or two or three of them, he may take where he chooſes; and if any obſtruction to the gratification, ſhould be offered by huſbands or parents, inſtantly to cruſh it, by making uſe of the weapons he carries with him:—And, as they have this unqueſtionable right to the wives, and daughters of all who refuſe to become inſtant proſelytes, they certainly have a much ſtronger title to every thing elſe.

There are two ſects of heretics, who are equally enemies to the New Philoſophy:—The one is called *Royaliſt* or *Ariſtocrat*, the other *Federaliſt*: The former is the moſt dangerous. Hitherto, however, their oppoſition hath been ineffectual. Of thoſe, who have not fallen in combat with the brave Sans Culottes, ſome have been captivated, brought to a ſummary trial, and immediately guillotined; and after they have been thus effectually put to ſilence, their proceſſes have been drawn up, and publiſhed; by which their atrocious oppoſition to the bleſſed doctrine of *Liberty* and *Equality*, has been clearly evinced. Others of them have been purſued to their ſtrong holds, and fortified towns; where they have moſtly periſhed by fire or ſword. It is now propoſed to deſtroy every place, that affords them ſhelter, even to the laſt town in the Republic: And in order to accelerate the extermination of theſe vermin, it hath been reſolved to deſtroy them in groups of four or five hundred, in a moment, by ſpringing of mines under them. How much is the world indebted to the New Philoſophy, for this grand diſcovery!

Where force at any particular time or place, is inſufficient to accompliſh the purpoſe intended, this ſyſtem allows the uſe of all the arts of diſſimulation, Lying and Perjury, that the moſt fruitful invention can deviſe:—For as the end ſanctifies the means, all means are alike, that are uſeful in eſtabliſhing the grand deſigns of univerſal *Liberty* and *Equality*.

The ancient Romans, the moſt glorious Republic the world ever knew, whoſe character in ſome reſpects the Sans Culottes are the fitteſt of all men on earth to aſſume, adopted theſe principles. In this manner they procured their wives among the Sabines; and their lands too, from them and the other neighbouring nations. We burn with impatience to imitate, and if poſſible to excel them. They erected temples to ideal divinities, to gratify the common people; who, when not engaged in arms, muſt be amuſed by ſome farce or other. With ſimilar views the Sans Culotte Philoſophers, are about to raiſe an edifice in honor of *Reaſon* and *Truth*—the greateſt farce imaginable!—for they are too wiſe to ſuppoſe there is the leaſt eſſential difference between reaſon and truth, and the rankeſt madneſs and falſehood; only that the former are names, which they have often invoked, as a charm againſt their enemies.

But there is one article in which we have improved on the ancient Sans Culottes of Rome. Among them, the votaries of the *goddeſs of love and beauty* uſed to reſort to her temples, to perform their ſtated devoirs in ſecret—among thoſe of Paris the fair idols ſhall be ſelected from the *ſection of filles de joie*; and being dreſſed in the moſt ſplendid Cyprian attire be introduced into the great Hall of the Sans Culottes; where in the preſence of all the multitude, the Preſident ſhall embrace them with a kiſs of fraternity.

N. B. As the Democratic Society are about publiſhing an American edition of this great Work, the curious, who wiſh to ſee more of it, are requeſted to call at the Philoſophical Hall on any evening of their ſtated meetings.

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 6.

By a ſhip arrived at Boſton from Liſbon, intelligence is received, that Toulon was beſieged by an army of 130,000 men; that theſe troops commanded the entrance of the upper and lower harbor, ſo that it was impoſſible to go out or come in—That the garriſon muſt fall in time—but that the allies had poſſeſſion of two eminences, under the guns, of which they moored their ſhipping, having previouſly taken out their proviſions and artillery—and placed them in their forts on the mountains they hold—that the allies are reſolved to burn their ſhips, if they ſhould be obliged to ſurrender—Theſe fortreſſes can hold out againſt every thing, for a long time, except famine—but that there was no proſpect of relief. The foregoing account the Captain of the ſhip ſays, he had from two Britiſh officers who were on *furlough* at Liſbon---theſe officers left Toulon the 18th of December. Probably the ſame officers that were ſeen at St. Ubes, by a Captain of a ſhip arrived at Portſmouth New-Hampſhire---The laſt Captain reported, that the allies held only *one* fortreſs.

A Charleſton South-Carolina paper ſays, that the plague has got on board the Spaniſh fleet, deſtined to the attack of the French port of St. Domingo—that the Admiral had loſt 400 men out of his own ſhip, and that 3000 were ſick with the malady in the fleet.

Accounts from Savannah, Georgia, ſay that a treaty has been formed between the Spaniards and the Creeks—and that the latter have guaranteed the ſovereignty of the Miſſiſippi to the former.

Lord Dorcheſter Governor of Canada, has iſſued a proclamation prohibiting all perſons from holding ſeditious diſcourſes, or uttering treaſonable words, ſpreading falſe news, publiſhing or diſtributing libellous papers, written, or printed, tending to excite diſcontent, &c. &c.

The proceedings of the Town Meeting in Boſton, have been publiſhed. The following remonſtrance addreſſed to the Moderator, and ſigned by four hundred of the Merchants and principal citizens, will ſhew the true ſenſe of that Town.

The PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the Subſcribers, Merchants, Traders and others, inhabitants of the town of Boſton, reſpectfully ſhews;

THAT having had information that it it is in contemplation of the town, publicly to expreſs its ſentiments, that it is expedient to impoſe certain reſtrictions on the navigation and commerce of foreign nations, in order to remove and counteract the embarraſſments which now exiſt, or which are to be apprehended from their conduct with reſpect to the commerce and navigation of this country.

We conceive it our duty to expreſs to our fellow-citizens our apprehenſions, that the exiſting evils, or thoſe which are to be feared, do not at a period ſo critical and eventful as the preſent, require the violent and hazardous remedy which is propoſed to be applied to them.

We are convinced that the propoſed reſtrictions, inſtead of relieving, will add embarraſſments, if not finally deſtroy our commerce, and may poſſibly hazard the tranquility of the country.

The attention of our repreſentatives in Congreſs, already evinced on this ſubject, juſtifies us in the moſt unlimited confidence in their ability, and inclination to ſecure to us every commercial advantage conſiſtent with the preſent ſituation of our country, and the beſt intereſts of its inhabitants.

On their wiſdom and patriotiſm we rely, for the adoption of ſuch meaſures as will indemnify us for injuries received, and place our commerce on that independent and reſpectable baſis, due to a ſovereign and neutral nation. But ſhould the town decide in favor of adopting a meaſure of ſuch extent and importance, as to have already occupied the attention of Congreſs for many weeks—we ſhall conceive it our duty to remonſtrate againſt the proceeding, with ſuch arguments, as appear to us ſufficient to ſhew the ill policy and inexpediency of it. We therefore pray that the town will for the preſent ſuſpend the further conſideration of the ſubject.

To THOMAS CRAFTS, *Eſq.*
Moderator of the Town Meeting now aſſembled.

The Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. have elected the following members, officers, &c, for the preſent year, viz.

Preſident—James Pemberton.

Vice-Preſidents—William Rogers, and William Rawle.

Treaſurer—John Evans.

Counſellors—William Rawle, John D. Coze, Thomas Roſs, George Fiſher, William Lewis, Joſeph Thomas, Abraham Chapman, Thomas Hartley, Miers Fiſher, John Hallowell, Seth Chapman, Samuel Sitgreaves, and William Graham.

Secretaries—John M'Cree, and James Todd.

Committee of Correſpondence—James Pemberton, William Rogers, Samuel P. Griffitts, Robert Patterſon, Samuel M. Fox, Joſeph Sanſom, and John Kaighn.

THEATRICALS.

OBSERVER, No. VII.

Laſt evening the CARMELITE, and SPOILED CHILD, were performed at the New Theatre. Mrs. *Whitlock*, in the character of *Matilda*, gave more ſpecimens of great theatric powers than even is uſual for her.

The Tragedy of the CARMELITE is *one* of the beſt; and it is with much pleaſure that the Obſerver pronounces, the entertainment, laſt evening, was of the beſt kind; he believes the plays, and performance, taken together, have more merit, than any which have been exhibited by this Company. And with due deference to the opinion of the managers, he hopes they will at no great diſtance of time again introduce the ſame plays.—He is encouraged to aſk this indulgence for one reaſon, which cannot be diſagreeable to the players, which is, that the next performance may, and probably will be in leſs need of a prompter; it cannot be a new idea to the actors, that the audience, are diſtreſſed, by a *too frequent* recurrence to the aid, of that uſeful man, *the Prompter*.

The Obſerver hints to *Mrs. Whitlock*; the word '*thy*' ſhe ſometimes pronounces '*the*'—would not a uniformity, of '*thy*,' be bettter? For inſtance, '*ſupport me in* '*the arms*' and '*turu thy dear eyes upon me.*' Why this change of pronunciation? *Mrs. Whitlock* is ſo much a favorite with the Obſerver, that he is unwilling to leave any thing, in her performance, uncorrected. To be particular, in a recital of merit, in the performance of laſt evening, would exceed the reaſonable length of this ſketch: The Obſerver is juſtifiable in ſaying it was *excellent*.

Liſt of American veſſels in Port Louis, and where bound.

Ship Elizabeth, Cathcart,	Boſton
Chace, Talman,	ditto
Cleopatra, Hews,	ditto
Union, Rich,	ditto
Aurora, Meeks,	Salem
Henry, Gibaut,	ditto
Eliza, Delano,	New-York
3 Brothers, Brown,	Calcutta
Benjamin, Ouſbee,	ditto
Diana, Coffin,	Madras
Brig Vigilant, Murphy,	Oſtend
Snow Betſey, Page,	R. Iſland
Abigail, Jenks,	ditto
Elizabeth, Wooes,	ditto
Equality, White,	Baltimore
Aſtrea, Crowningſhield,	Salem
Pigou, Louis,	———
Gray, Gray,	———

Arrivals at New-York.

Brig Neptune, Sullivan,	Guernſey
Minerva, Wade,	Jamaica.

Ten ſail of the homeward bound fleet from Jamaica, are loſt on the Commanders.

☞ *The addreſs to 'the Obſerver' and a friend to Merit, in our next.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	17/9	
3 ditto,	9/	
Deferred,	9/9	
U. S. Bank,	9	per cent. adv.
Pennſylvania do.	7¼	ditto ditto.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 7,
Will be performed,
A NEW COMEDY,
(never performed here) called
Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock.
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers.
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris.
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates.
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennell.
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton.
Hammond,	Mr. Green.
Porter,	Mr. Warrell.
Edward,	Mrs. Marſhall.
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock.
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Miſs Spinſter,	Mrs. Bates.
Miſs Wooburn,	Mrs. Morris.

The EPILOGUE by Mrs. Whitlock.

At the end of the Comedy,
A COMIC DANCE,
Compoſed by Mr. Francis, called
The SCHEMING CLOWN,
OR, THE
SPORTSMAN DECEIVED:
By Mr. Francis, Mr. Darley, jun. and Mrs De Marque.
To which will be added,
A *FARCE*, in two Acts, (performed here but once) called
The Village Lawyer.

Scout,	Mr. Harwood.
Snarl,	Mr. Francis.
Sheepface,	Mr. Bates.
Juſtice Mittimus,	Mr. Warrell.
Charles,	Mr. Cleveland.
Mrs. Scout,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Kate,	Mrs. Bates.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

WHEREAS an alias ſubpœna has iſſued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the ſuit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the ſaid MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the ſaid ROBERT, that he be and appear at the ſaid Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the ſeventh day of April next, at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, to anſwer the matters alledged in the ſaid petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. 4taw4w

To Robert Evans.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many houseleholders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

BOOKS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION,

In the various branches of Literature, imported by the last arrivals from Europe, for Sale at very reasonable prices, by

James Kennedy,

No. 26, Spruce, between Front & 2d Streets,

Among which are the following:

CHAMBERS'S Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 5 Vols. Folio.
Henry's Bible and Commentary, 6 Vols. Folio.
Universal History, 7 Vols. Folio.
Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 6 Vols. Folio.
Palladio's Architecture, best Edition, 2 Vols. Folio in one.
Rapin's History of England, with Tindal's continuation, 3 Vols. Folio.
Hume's History of ditto. with Smollet's ditto. 14 Vols. Octavo.
Malson's complete Treatise of Perspective, 2 Vols. in one.
Bruce's Travels, London Edition, 5 Vols. 4to.
Clavigero's History of Mexico, 2 do. do.
Robertson's History of America, 2 do. do.
Maclaurin's Newton's Philosophy, 4to.
M'Knight's Harmony of the Gospels, do.
Lowman on the Revelations, do.
Locke on the Epistles, do.
Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland, do.
Whitehurst's Theory of the Earth, do.
Glass's Account of the Canary Islands, do.
The Annual Register, from its Commencement to 1791, inclusive, 34 Vols.
Niebuhr's Voyage to Arabia, 2 Vols, Octavo.
Bartram's Travels thro' the Southern States.
Some of the very latest and best Collections of Voyages and Travels.
Creviers Lives of the Roman Emperors 10 Vols. Octavo.
L'Antiquité expliquée par B. Montfaucon, 15 Tom. fo.
Antiquités d'Egypte par Norden.
Dictionnaire Historique 9 Tom.
Theatre de Voltaire eleg. relie, 9 Tom.
Histoire Romain par Rollin, 16 Tom.
Oeuvres de Boileau, de Moliere, &c. with many others equally good. A Catalogue of which may be seen at the place of Sale.

He has also for Sale,

An excellent Hadley's Quadrant.
A few Acromatic Pocket Perspective Glasses.
A Camera Obscura.
A capital German Flute, with 6 Keys, and additional joints.
And a few elegant colour'd Prints.

Feb. 28. *4teop.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov,

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw 1f

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

Je 19 3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immidiately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.